Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 6, 1926

Ethyl Clarke

Who is managing the National Food Show to be staged in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md., February 8-13, inclusive. Miss Clark is the first woman in America to enter this field. She is a member of the Woman's Party and is an active Feminist.

Feminist Notes

Woman Town Crier

THE only woman in England to hold the picturesque and ancient public office of town crier is Mrs. M. Blaker of Chertsey, Market Place. She leads processions and takes part in festivals in full Georgian costume.

Women Fellows

THE first woman to be elected a Fellow of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers in England is Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton. She has also been made a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute. The Duchess of Atholl, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, has been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Music.

Irish Women Win Victory

THE bill to permit Irish Civil Service officials to specify the sex of the persons available for any given position in the service has been defeated on the second reading. While after nine months the bill may again come before the Senate, and a referendum of the people be demanded, the victory of Feminists on the second reading is held to be indicative that no further attempt will be made in Ireland to introduce sex discriminations in the Civil Service, particularly since the Constitution of the Irish Free State guarantees Equal Rights.

No Girl Caddies

IT would be amusing, were it not one of those straws which show which way the wind blows, to read in the press that girl caddies, who are quite good enough for ordinary games, have been barred from the $10,000 open gold championship tournament in California.

Immigration Bills Equalized

DOZENS of bills to amend the Immigration Act of 1924 have been introduced into this session of Congress. It is interesting to note that virtually all of them accord Equal Rights to men and women—fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters. Specific bills have ben introduced to amend that section of the Immigration Act which permits American men to bring in their foreign wives as *non quota* immigrants, but does not grant equal privileges to American wives to bring in their foreign husbands. Congressman Meyer Jacobstein of Rochester, New York, has introduced several amendments, including this one equalizing the privileges of husbands and wives, and others which, in making changes intended to reunite families, give Equal Rights to men and women.

Brooklyn Teachers Discriminated Against

BROOKLYN women teachers are protesting against the fact that no women have been appointed directors of physical education in co-educational high schools, despite the fact that a woman headed the list of the twelve applicants for the positions, another woman came third, and others ranked fifth and sixth. Three men were appointed, they having ranked second, fourth, and seventh in the Civil Service ratings. Four women were passed over to appoint the man who was seventh on the list. The salaries for these positions are $500 a year more than for ordinary teaching positions. To add to the unjustness of the matter, more girls than boys are in the physical training classes, the press reports. The man who made the appointments, Associate Superintendent Harold G. Campbell, is said to oppose women. The executive assistant to the superintendent, Frederick L. Mills, is reported by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* as hanging up the telephone receiver on the reporter who inquired the reason why the women were passed over.

British Women Inventors

AMONG many devices for which patents were taken out by women in England in 1925 were: A tray for standing perambulators on so that rain water may not drop off on to the floor; a device for mashing potatoes; a continuously acting candle-making machine; a device for fixing inside gas ovens which can be easily and quickly cleaned; a portable tent which requires no pole when in use; a scooter propelled by the weight of the body; and a device for automatically cutting off the gas when the flame is accidentally blown out. Women have also gone into business in buying and selling patents.

Woman Theatrical Producing Manager

GLADYS WALLIS INSULL will become a producing manager of a New York repertory theatre in New York City in January. Mrs. Insull was before her marriage a prominent actress under the name of Gladys Wallis. After her marriage she retired from the stage, but returned last fall as Lady Teazle. Among the few women producing managers are Anne Nichols and Rosalie Stewart.

Woman Astronomist

ELEANOR A. LAMSON of the United States Naval Observatory is one of the few women astromonists in the country.

Belgian Women Officials

MARC SOMERHAUSEN, youngest member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and ardent advocate of woman suffrage, recently inquired of the Secretary of the Interior the number of women in government office in Belgium.

There is no woman deputy, but one woman senator in the Belgian Legislature. Five women are "provincial councillors," that is, members of the provincial administrative body; 15 women are "municipal councillors"; seven women are mayors; fourteen are aldermen; seven women are secretaries of communities; and twenty-eight women are "receveur communal," that is, tax collector, treasurer, *et cetera,* of a community.

Women Want Place in Imperial Conference

THE VOTE, organ of the Women's Freedom League (England) urges that women representatives be named for the Imperial Conference, which is expected to be called for the autumn. The purpose of this conference of members of the British Empire is to discuss matters affecting the relations of the dominions, the commonwealths, and the colonies to one another and to the Kingdom. Among the questions which *The Vote* says women should discuss at this conference are: Suffrage for women in those parts of the Empire where they are not enfranchised on the same terms with men; representation of women on expert commissions of the Empire; the nationality of married women, which is now awaiting action of the dominion parliaments.

Kentucky Legislator for Equal Rights

MRS. H. G. JORRIS, woman farmer elected to the Kentucky Legislature, is for Equal Rights between men and women, the press reports. She believes that all legal discriminations between men and women should be removed.

She knows the economic struggle of women, for she supported eight brothers and sisters after her parents died. Since her husband's death in 1920, she has managed her farm and supported her three children.

Mrs. Jorris is reported as saying that she sees no reason whatever why women's position should not be exactly that of men, in personal liberties and property rights. She is quoted as saying that she thinks the laws discriminating against women are really in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Ethyl Clarke—Promoter

ONE more field of endeavor has been opened to women by Ethyl Clarke of Philadelphia, Pa., food show manager for the National Association of Retail Grocers, who will again be in charge of the Baltimore National Show, to be staged at the Fifth Regiment Armory February 8-13 inclusive, 1926.

Miss Clarke's training in handling food stuffs began in Philadelphia during the war when conservation was a vital problem. She helped to organize conservation bazaars in Philadelphia, and later went to Washington where she served with the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, a commission formed for the purpose of inquiring into high living costs. She then went with the National Association of Retail Grocers as assistant manager of food shows. Since August 1, 1924, she has been manager of food shows.

Miss Clarke's aim is to lift the food show from the class of purely commercial exhibitions and give it educational value. She thinks food shows are primarily a woman's proposition, due to the fact that of the 37½ per cent of all money spent for food, 90 per cent of the amount is spent by *women;* also, as food properly planned, purchased, prepared and apportioned is absolutely important in producing physically, mentally and morally fit citizens, the nation looks to *women* for their 100 per cent efficient citizen.

When seen at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Miss Clarke said "There is no commodity on earth more vital to the welfare of human beings than *food*—and in this field the buying power is *women*. The housewife is the most important purchasing power in the world. She is only just beginning to realize her power in that capacity. Every purchase she makes reacts instantly on the economic scheme, and sets the standards for manufacturers. Stores unconsciously reflect the type of women that patronize them. Women of this country can have what they want in the matter of pure food. When all women thoroughly understand the protection in the State's and the United States' inspection laws, and work for their perfection, all commercial foods will be wholesome. Until recently management of food shows has been regarded strictly as a man's job; then food shows were merely a mart where manufacturers displayed their wares and made bids for the favor of the consumers' buying power, amid the noise of paddle wheels, ministrel folk, etc.; but I am glad to say women in many cities, as in Baltimore, are awakening to the fact that a food show should be of vital importance to women, for in it the manufacturers and food distributors not only bid for the housewife's favors, but she in turn has a golden opportunity to express through educational exhibits what the buying power expects of the manufacturer and food distributor if he wishes to gain her confidence and favor.

"Some women accepting the responsibilities of the average wedded life have no working knowledge of food values. It is for their benefit that we, the thinking women, must provide educational exhibits, so as to bring before them the importance of their job, and the knowledge that it is largely in their power to produce efficient or inefficient citizens. Of course, certain educational exhibits must be secured from organized sources, such as the United States departments, municipal departments, civic organizations, etc.

"All the way through from start of the show to the finish it is a woman's field. As we leave the old 'glad way' with its minstrel show, paddlewheel, etc.—man's conception of a food show—and gradually induce women throughout the country to demand educational food shows, and to take an active part in them, adding these shows as an annual event on their educational program, we will have the public looking forward to these shows with a receptive mind—and oh, what a wonderful educational program may be planned.

"Thus we, the buying power, the planner, the preparer, upon whom rests the great responsibility of maintaining the health of the whole human family through the use of proper food will take our rightful place in the food world."

Miss Clarke, who was but 16 years old, when her father, a veterinary died, is a thorough American. Both her paternal and maternal side are rich in war records and romance. Her paternal grandfather was a captain in the Civil War on the Union side; a great uncle was captured by the Confederate soldiers and confined in Andersonville prison, where he starved to death. A great grandfather served in the War of 1812.

On her maternal side, she is related to the best Southern families. Her mother was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, a direct descendent of the Massie family, one of the oldest, and, at one time, largest slave owners in Virginia. The Massie family was given a grant of land by the English Crown, in what is now known as Spotsylvania County. During the Revolutionary War, the last Squire Massie of Spotsylvania County, who died in 1818, was a Tory; however, his son, the late James Massie, served in the War of 1812. During the Civil War, Miss Clarke's maternal grandfather was a blockade runner for the South, while a cousin of the grandparents, the late Hon. Edmund White Massie, was commissary master for the South.

Miss Clarke's mother, grandmother and great grandmother were educated in Richmond, Virginia, at what was then known as the Allen Seminary for Young Ladies.

"Crows Nest" White Sulphur Springs, famous for its entertainments, once belonged to the Massie family. It was here that Miss Clarke's great grandparents met and later announced their engagement. In later years when Miss Clarke's mother was in her teens and going to school her family tried to force her into a marriage with the then master of "Crows Nest" who, at that time, was in his late sixties; only the interference of her grandmother saved her from a loveless marriage. A year later Miss Clarke's mother ran away from school and eloped with Miss Clarke's father.

Miss Clarke's mother is active in Philadelphia politics, serving as watcher for the Twenty-seventh Ward, Tenth Division. She has also served on the jury under Judge Lewis.

The love of liberty, Equal Rights and justice is part of Miss Clarke's rightful heritage. She is a member of the National Woman's Party and a subscriber to EQUAL RIGHTS. Through her good offices the Maryland Branch of the Woman's Party has been invited to have a booth at the Baltimore National Food Show and to hold a series of meetings during its sessions.

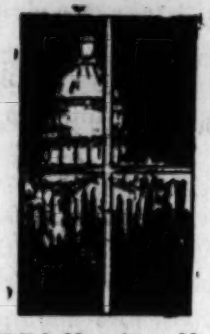
English Women Enter Ancient Profession of Bell-Ringing

By Jessie Henderson,
in the Sunday Star, London

As one result of the death of Queen Alexandra, there is brought to the fore an absolutely new profession for women. Church bells all over England tolled for the dead Queen. And men all over England awoke to the fact that in still another field women are their competitors.

The woman bell-ringer may supplant the man bell-ringer altogether, for bell directors declare that she often has a surer touch and a more delicate sense of rhythm than the man. She is so recent an innovation that the age-old controversy as to whether she is doing a womanly thing has already started. It is said that she threatens tradition, though the fact that her new profession produces superb bicepts and shoulder muscles would indicate that the tradition most seriously threatened is that among the lower classes of subduing one's wife by force of arms.

Equal Rights



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Edith Houghton Hooker, ... Editor
Dora G. Ogle, . . . Business Manager

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21. House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Justice or Expediency?

THERE is an ever-increasing number of labor men and women in America intellectually convinced that Equal Rights in industry is an essential part of labor's program. Some of them, as for example Robert M. Buck, whose "View of the Conference" appears on the opposite page, dare to speak out boldly as their conscience dictates, others whose names we will not mention, hold their peace, fearing the odium that might attach to themselves and their organizations if they cast aside the traditional policy of organized labor. These latter are afraid that they will be called "auxllaries of the Manufacturers' Association," "tools of the bosses," and so on, if they come out for Equal Rights, and they rationalize their position on the ground that the prestige of their own organizations would be jeopardized if they stood with the Woman's Party.

Thus does the dead hand of the past throttle the young throat of the future, and reason bend again before the tempest of empty phrases.

Just as all people, especially the pristine anti-suffrage politicians, now all believe in woman suffrage, so in a few years labor will claim that it has always stood for Equal Rights in industry. But it would be better for the labor movement if it had more Robert M. Bucks and less of—well, we won't mention their names—in it at this crisis. Courage, like honesty, is, in the end, the best policy.

Shades of Our Forefathers

THE Baltimore *Evening Sun* in its editorial column offers the following comment on Democracy:

> Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, wife of the Montana Senator, came over from Washington yesterday to tell some local women voters that Democratic institutions are in dire peril, and that the nation is tottering under the sinister rule of Coolidge and the "house of Morgan." Naturally, Mrs. Wheeler, viewing this horrendous situation, takes her politics seriously, oh, so seriously! And she chides the backward Easterners thus:
>
> "Women in the West are far more politically alive than in the East. They have taken politics seriously and are becoming trained."
>
> We hope the lady from Montana is right. We do not object to the Western sisterhood taking seriously this thing of jobholding and political manipulation. That's none of our business. But we do wish our lady leaders here at home will continue, as they do now, to look upon politics as too low a form of excitement to take seriously.

When it is recalled that certain Americans in earlier days were willing to endure the rigors of Valley Forge and to face the horrors of a bloody revolution in order to institute political liberty in their country, the aphorisms of the *Evening Sun* appear as an anti-climax.

If politics is not the science of government, but is, as the *Evening Sun* says, merely a matter "of jobholding and political manipulation," the sacrifice made by the colonial revolutionists was not worth while. If on the other hand, as we believe, politics is the most intimate concern of our everyday lives and the arbiter of our relations with our fellow-countrymen and fellow-nations, then the institution of liberty in this realm is a consummate blessing well worthy of the ultimate price that was exacted.

When men write that "politics is too low a form of excitement to take seriously," they do not condemn Democracy; instead they condemn the cells in their own cortex. So base an attitude toward free institutions, so inadequate an estimate of the power of the franchise, so narrow a concept of perhaps the greatest of all sciences, is pathognomonic of a mean and meagre intelligence.

In view of the *Evening Sun's* opinion we rejoice doubly that women in America have secured political emancipation. Perhaps through their use of the franchise Democracy may be redeemed from the slough into which, at the hands of men, she has fallen. Women know that through the channels of government liberty may be secured, Equal Rights instituted, peace and goodwill established, and justice enthroned. It is no wonder, therefore, that they take politics seriously.

A Labor View of the Conference

By Robert M. Buck

Note: Mr. Buck was editor from 1919 to 1924 of *The New Majority*, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor.—Ed.

A MORE graphic picture of the painful process by which social progress is achieved than that offered by the Women's Industrial Conference, held last month in Washington under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, is seldom encountered.

Shibboleth, slogan, the cry to the herd, the call to defend personal status and achievement, all were invoked to arm inertia against the impact of a disturbing, dynamic idea that threatened to unsettle comfortable arrangements, destroy old, familiar landmarks, and efface, in new struggles, fireside memories of past campaigns.

The idea, familiar to the managers and active participants of the conference, was substitution of sex equality in industry for the effort to secure preferential treatment for women through laws theoretically protective of them alone.

Newspapers have chronicled the struggle of the forces marshaled by the Women's Bureau to prevent discussion of this issue and the brilliant victory of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, which not only compelled, by superior strategy, discussion of their program, but succeeded in securing adoption of a resolution asking the bureau to re-examine its data in the light of declared harmful results to women in industry from the practical operation of legislation designed to be protective.

It remains to dissect the conference and investigate its conduct and the validity of some of the claims of its sponsors.

How was the conference composed? In the preliminary list of delegates 315 persons were listed, 35 representing labor organizations, 11 representing employer organizations, 16 from State labor departments and legislatures, the remainder from miscellaneous women's organizations. Some of the latter had a conceivable interest, more or less direct, in the special problem of woman in industry, but as to some of them, it exercised the mind indeed to search for reasons for their inclusion. The American Legion Auxiliary had eight delegates; American Red Cross, 3; American War Mothers, 4; Daughters of 1812, 4; Daughters of America, 1; Daughters of the American Revolution, 11; Order of the Eastern Star, 4; Federation of Women's Clubs, 23; League of Women Voters, 19; National Housewives' Alliance, 3; Parent Teachers' Association, 1; Women's Christian Temperance Union, 8; women's college group, 11. The organizations named yielded, in all, 103 delegates, or one-third of the conference.

It was not a convention for special propagation of patriotism, or for discovery of lineal descendants from immigrants of the Mayflower. It was a conference to consider the case of women actively engaged in industry. Then why were all these organizations represented? The fact is that all organizations of women were invited, or at least permitted, to send delegates. It may have been deemed by some of the personnel of the Department of Labor that political advantage would accrue from this procedure. It could hardly have been urged that the subject of the conference would best be served thereby. It happened, quite by accident, doubtless, that the overwhelming majority of this one-third of the conference, the industrial interest of which forms so engaging a mystery, was committed in opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment of the National Woman's Party. Indeed, the Women's Christian Temperance Union (8 delegates), the League of Women Voters (19 delegates), and the Federation of Women's Clubs (23 delegates) had all officially appeared against the amendment before committees of Congress. And Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, had refused to place one speaker on the program to state the case for the amendment and its implications for women wage workers.

SEVEN delegates were men. It is not argued here that men may not properly sit in a conference seeking light on the plight of women in industry. But six of these men were all from one group—employers' organizations. The fact that there were no more men would seem to indicate that the managers of the meeting intended it to be a gathering of women.

The range of topics forming the agenda was wide, yet not sufficiently wide to include equality before the law of women with men in industry. The rigor with which this subject was frowned down, the militancy with which its affirmative presentation was opposed, with attending intensity of emotion and absence of display of logical process, all led inevitably to the conclusion that ancient tribal taboo had been placed upon it. This was accentuated when, in the first working session of the conference, every speaker left his assigned subject to discuss Equal Rights, all but one of them denouncing the amendment and its proponents with the emphasis of indignation. The taboo was created by medicine men of primitive peoples as protection against things that were feared. What was there for the vocal leaders of the majority in the conference to fear in the argument of the Feminists? There was possibility of a convincing showing that large numbers of wage earning women have suffered economic loss through practical operation of sex-discriminative laws upon the promotion of which these leaders have conscientiously lavished many years of self-expression.

THE program of the conference opened with a first-rate exhibition of the Oedipus complex that is so largely responsible for the coddling of women by legislators through the medium of special laws. There was a mass meeting to start the proceedings, broadcast by radio. The keynote of the conference was sounded by the Secretary of Labor in the principal address. He began by referring to women as mothers. He ended by referring to women as mothers. Women as mothers ran all through the middle of it. Half a dozen times he stressed women's importance as "mothers of men."

The contribution of the Secretary of Labor, in keynoting the conference, was that woman's place is in the home and she would better get out of industry and stay out. He did not state his mid-Victorian position so bluntly, that is to say, so frankly as it is here paraphrased, but his 4000-word address may be skeletonized as follows:

Women are mothers. With women as well as men engaged in business, we must pause and think of those who are to come after us—referring to posterity. *If* economic conditions have so changed as to *require* that woman shall engage in industry (italics mine) her welfare therein must be considered. Physical strain is bad for men, but for women—! The financing of the home is becoming a two-sided proposition. My friends, is that the high standard of living of which we boast? If it is, what dire consequences may be visited on the race as a result? Look what happened in France! The soldiers lost three inches in stature in twenty-five years. Are we going to shrink three inches like the French? We mustn't stop procreating and we mustn't let our women produce unstable babies. It is better for women to be content with less money than to give us subnormal, frail, or undeveloped children. Throughout the ages, woman has been the incarnation of love. She should beware lest she lose the place fixed for her by God and nature. And her halo of motherhood; she mustn't lose that. Our imperfect society has not made unfailingly correct provision for keeping every woman in the home, where she blooms like a rose. Therefore some unfortunate women find it necesary to seek employment. But eternal and unalter-

able opposition must be expressed to employment of women in any such manner as will destroy or even endanger their future motherhood. Of course, if they must work, they must have the 8-hour day. They must be employed under such conditions as will leave them time to do their housework, as well.

LEST it be doubted that such sentiments as these fell from the lips of an American cabinet minister in the year 1926, A. D., and formed the keynote speech of a conference on women in industry, a few brief verbatim quotations from Secretary Davis' address should be scanned. He described his conception of the motive that makes women seek gainful employment, as follows:

"We are told that we are becoming more intelligent and therefore we demand more of the material and cultural things of life, more of its abundant superficial satisfactions, which money alone can purchase. In consequence, women have joined the great army of wage earners, for they are ambitious to earn it for themselves."

Other extracts follow:

"We cannot be blind to the great social movement of our times which is emptying so many homes of their women and sending them into the office, the shop, and the factory. Is this the high standard of living of which we boast?"

"What is the race to be like, as descended from this new sort of mother who toils and engages in the hard competition for gain?"

"This question of physical equality goes far deeper than the right of the individual woman to work if she wants to. It is a race question. Are we going to shrink three inches in stature in 25 years, as did the people of France?"

"No statistics are needed to prove to us that work about the home is good for women."

"Because of her especial importance to the social welfare of the nation, we must see that woman is assured such conditions of work as will permit her to carry on satisfactorily her home-making activities."

"She is the high priestess of the home."

"Women have always played the part of mothering man as well as his children, who can truly hope that they will ever give up their exalted place in nature's destiny?"

"It is fated now, as it ever has been, that woman's body is not physically able to withstand the fatigue incidental to many varieties of industrial employment."

"There you have the hard, practical, physical effect of employment on the women themselves. You see how the race is bound to be affected physically. It shrinks men three inches in 25 years. What do you think of it?"

There were two chief developments of thought in the Secretary's speech. One was his masculine dictum that women must not cease to be soft, sweet little lovebirds, decorating men's homes with smiles and caresses and taking good care of the babies resulting therefrom. The other was no less than amazing. He said that a short time after the introduction of the factory system, France found that her *soldiers* had shrunk three inches in 25 years in average stature. He produced no statistics to show how many women were industrially employed prior to and during these 25 years, or whether any were at all. In fact he did not specify which 25 years he referred to. He did not say whether investigation had been made to ascertain whether there were any other causes for this shortened stature of soldiers such as, for instance, lowering of minimum height required for military service to get more men in the army, or intermarriage with peoples of smaller stature. It seemed not to have occurred to him to inquire whether the effects of industrial occupation on fathers had anything to do with it. He talked about this all through his speech, finally leading his audience away entirely from the recollection that it was only *soldiers* that had shrunk in stature, and saying, on this flimsy basis alone, having made no more of a case than has been cited here, that employment of women "shrinks *men* three inches in 25 years." At another point in his speech he stretched the *soldiers* to include not only all men, but all women, as well, by rhetorically inquiring: "Are we going to shrink three inches in stature in 25 years, as did the *people* of France?"

ONE would have thought, with all the statistical experts in his department, he would not have been permitted to wander into such perversion of fact and figure.

The address served to reveal to the country, broadcast by radio, that the head of the Department of Labor of our National Government is magnificently ignorant of the subject his department was created to deal with, and that organized labor was correct in feeling itself affronted when he was first appointed by President Harding. It also provided the women's conference with an extremely uninspiring, not to say utterly untuned keynote.

Following the keynote in which the Secretary of Labor betrayed how little he knew about labor, the next morning came addresses by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the Federation, whose paper was read by Mr. Morrison, and James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. They know a great deal about labor; too much to justify their having said some of the things they said.

They united in voicing the stock denunciation of the advocates of Equal Rights by those who favor one-sex legislation. They called them "tools of the boss." Perhaps it is only natural that these labor leaders should call other people "tools of the boss," since they themselves have been called the same thing so often. It is not here charged that these or any other spokesmen of labor are "tools of the boss." But anyone who has ever attended a large convention of labor has heard this epithet bandied about with utmost abandon. It is a favorite form of debate, a handy missile, it saves so many words and so much thought. Every high official in the labor movement has been called a tool, or an agent, or a pal or associate of the employers, whenever his policies or actions have found disfavor with any group, however small, of the rank and file of the unions. It doesn't mean anything. It is like calling an opponent a son of a gun.

IT is doubtful if in all the labor movements of the world a single individual among the conspicuous leaders could be found whose integrity and devotion to labor is more unquestioned than that of John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. And yet, the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a convention of that body in San Francisco, so far forgot himself in debate as to reply to an argument of Mr. Fitzpatrick's that the latter spoke "in the words of the employer." Luckily, John Fitzpatrick is as courageous as he is sincere. He arose in the body of delegates and promptly called the venerable president a liar, interrupting Mr. Gompers' speech for that purpose. The elderly presiding officer blinked a moment and then apologized to Fitzpatrick. What he had said hadn't meant anything. It was just billingsgate. Perhaps no one in the history of the American labor movement had been called a tool of the bosses quite so often as Mr. Gompers himself. Yet his devoted followers were never shaken in their loyalty toward him because of that circumstance. They recognized it as empty rhetoric.

Labor leaders say of Equal Rights advocates that they are not alone in their opposition to 8-hour, minimum wage, anti-night-work and other such laws for women; that the manufacturers' associations and other employers' organizations hostile to labor lobby against enactment of these laws; and that, therefore the Equal Rights advocates are on the same side as the foes of labor. The speciousness of this argument is so apparent that, upon the most casual examination of a few facts, it is seen to be only a rationalization of the meaningless cusswords "tools of the boss."

(To be continued in next week's issue)

Woman's Will Is God's Will

By Helene Romniciano

(Note: Madame Romniciano is recording secretary of the International Council of Women and general secretary of the World Union of Women, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. She is a firm believer in Equal Rights and was one of the principal speakers at the Midwestern Conference of the Woman's Party, held in Detroit last year. She is a member of the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.—*Ed.*)

THE World Union of Women for International Concord believes implicitly in the truth of this old saying and recent circumstances have once more justified their choice of this motto.

The constant endeavor of the union is to reach all women without exception, especially in those centers in which conciliation is most necessary. In the effort to arouse sympathy and create friendly relations between different nationalities through woman's daily increasing influence, the union has since 1915 unceasingly represented how necessary it is for women to develop their sense of social responsibility and love of justice and truth.

Thus, in various Feminist assemblies of the minorities of Transylvania, Roumania, the Women's World Union has pleaded by means of a delegate lecturer sent by request in favor of, at least, an attempt at friendly relations, and collaboration between the members of the minority groups and the women of the National Council of Roumanian Women. A contact has been effected and the wished-for end attained—namely—the bringing to notice of the proper authorities of the grievances of the Transylvanian minorities and the success of this effort is due to the tactful and diplomatic intervention of women such as Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene and Dr. Calypso Botez.

After six years of untiring moral effort the Women's World Union sees, with joy, the practical result of its labor.

Princess Cantacuzene, now returned from Washington where she has given proof of her indomitable perseverance and unrivaled gifts as a social worker, has issued the appeal, which we have read in the Swiss and foreign press.

Undeterred by the immense responsibility of an experiment hitherto unprecedented and undismayed by hostile influences, she gathered together, at Bucarest, on October 25, the sister delegates of the World Union of Women's groups—Saxon, Hungarian, Ukrainian, and Polish, who live under Roumanian rule since 1918.

Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene succeeded in interesting not only Her Majesty, the Queen of Roumania in her mediation, but also the political party now in power and the opposition. Her Congress of October 25 gave evidence of an admirable spirit of good-will and conciliation. The mediation of women was thoroughly successful. From the platform the minorities set forth their grievances in full assembly, and the Roumanian women set to work to obtain the satisfaction necessary to pacify the discontented and agitated elements who were, so to say, ripe for revolt.

It was touching to see Countess Bethlen and Countess Banffy (Hungaria), Princess Cantacuzene (Roumania), Miss Binder (Saxon), Mrs. Servatius (Saxon) embrace like sisters, anxious to live together in peace and aid in the formation of an honest and equitable administration in the country where a common destiny has placed them.

Only yesterday I was asked: "But what is the World Union of Women doing? What a pity it is that you waste your time and talents on such a chimera!"

The World Union of Women is training women who train men. Men make governments and governments, in their turn, make wars. Our sisters in the World Union of Women will teach them to make peace, for woman's will is God's will.

Press Comment

Equal Rights Again

Sunday Express, Buffalo, N. Y.

WE do not quite get the point of view of those women who have projected that march upon the White House this afternoon. As we understand it they intend to present to President Collidge a petition for Equal Rights with men in industrial pursuits. We do not see any good reason why they should not have those rights, but we do not know exactly what President Coolidge has to do about it unless the women are seeking another constitutional amendment.

As a matter of fact, restrictions which have been put upon the labor of women are largely of State enactment and have had their origin with so-called welfare workers who are themselves mostly women, but who have a mistaken view of the position of women who have to work. It has long been evident that many, at least, of the women who work do not want to be protected half as badly as women who do not have to work want to protect them.

It is said that one of the women who will march and speak today is Margaret Hinchey of New York, who calls herself the victim of "protective legislation." She asserts that she had a good job in the New York subway, but lost it when a bill regulating the hours of labor of women on railroads was passed by the Legislature. She protested by telephone to a prominent woman welfare worker when the legislation was pending, she says. The reply was: "Well, there's always scrubbing to be done, isn't there?" Miss Hinchey now runs an elevator.

In some instances the welfare business has been sadly overdone. Women who work, like men who work, should be protected from exploitation. As for the rest, the welfare workers would better keep their hands off.

Women Want a Square Deal

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE *Post-Dispatch* recently published a group picture of a delegation of women that called on President Coolidge a day or two ago with an unusual request. They asked for a square deal. They want to be delivered from the special favors bestowed on them by the meddlesome Matties.

One of those women, Miss Margaret Hinchey of New York City, justly considers herself the victim of "protective legislation." She used to have a good job in the subway. She lost it when a bill regulating the hours of labor of women on railroads was passed. She protested against it to a prominent welfare worker while the bill was pending. The prominent welfare worker's final reply was: "Well, there's always scrubbing to be done, isn't there?"

Miss Hinchey is now running an elevator. The prominent welfare worker, we suppose, is engaged in some new uplift movement. It is a cinch she is not scrubbing. Useful work of any kind is something that the meddlesome Matties, male and female, rarely engage in. The world would be a good deal better off if these do-gooders would only quit reforming and take to scrubbing.

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LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE

News From The Field

THE "Women for *Congress*" campaign of the National Woman's Party will be launched toward the end of February with a coast-to-coast tour, more than half of which will be by automobile. Margaret Whitemore, vice-president, and Mabel Vernon, executive secretary, are now visiting cities in the East in the interests of the campaign.

They will reach Detroit about the third week in February, and from there they will start out in Miss Whittemore's Ford sedan to drive to California, speaking and conferring with branches of the National Woman's Party throughout the trip.

The "Women for Congress" campaign is in charge of Miss Vernon and Dr. Caroline Spencer of Colorado.

The itinerary of the tour from Detroit is:

Detroit to Indianapolis, Ind.
Indianapolis to St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis to Jefferson City Mo.
Jefferson City to Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City to Topeka, Kan.
Topeka to Hutchinson, Kan.
Hutchinson to Garden City, Kan.
Garden City to La Junta, Colo.
La Junta to Trinidad, Colo.
Trinidad to Raton Pass and Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Las Vegas to Santa Fe, N. M.
Santa Fe to Albuquerque, N. M.
Albuquerque to Socorra, N. M.
Socorra to Navajo Lodge, at the top of the Detill Mountains.
Navajo Lodge to Springerville, N. M.
Springerville to Winslow, Ariz.
Winslow to Flagstaff, Ariz.
Flagstaff to Saligman, Ariz.
Saligman to Kingman, Ariz.
Kingman to Needles, Calif.
Needles to Barstow, Calif.
Barstow to San Bernadino, Calif.
San Bernadino to Los Angeles, Calif.
Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, Calif.
Santa Barbara to Santa Maria, Calif.
Santa Maria to Monterey, Calif.
Monterey to San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Vernon and Dr. Spencer are arranging with women who will support the Equal Rights Amendment to run for Congress. The National Woman's Party will support these women in a definite drive to place in Congress women who are firm and unalterable believers in Equal Rights.

Doris Stevens Gives Course in Feminism

DORIS STEVENS, vice-president of the National Woman's Party, inaugurated this year the first course on Feminism ever given in any university. She speaks on Friday nights at the Labor Temple Forum at Fourteenth street and Second avenue, New York. The Labor Temple Forum is a night university for working people, headed by Dr. Will Durant, the lectures given in history, literature, art, and other subjects by university professors making up a university extension course for those whose educations have been interrupted by the necessity of earning a living.

The course in Feminism consists of five lectures, the first of which deals with the customs of all people from primitive times onward in relation to the status of women. The second lecture is on "Legal Barriers to Women's Freedom," dealing with discriminations in law and customs; the third on "the Philosophy of Protection," showing the fallacy of the theory of special "protective" laws for women only. The fourth lecture is on "The Economic Situation of Women in the Home"; and the fifth is "Can Sex Antagonism Be Eliminated?" Miss Stevens says it can.

Miss Stevens was one of the most prominent figures in the woman suffrage amendment campaign of the Woman's Party, speaking in very nearly every State in the Union. She now is equally prominent in the Equal Rights campaign.

Equal Rights at Food Show

THE Maryland Branch has been asked to take a booth at the National Pure Food Exposition to be held in Baltimore, February 8-13, inclusive.

The booth is to be decorated with the National Woman's Party banners and an exhibit of women's work from early colonial times to the present is to be shown. Tea will be served every afternoon, Equal Rights literature distributed every afternoon and night, and speakers of national prominence will give short and pithy addresses on the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Theodore Forbes is chairman of the exhibit; Vera Fowler Lewis of the speakers, and Mrs. George R. Rollman of the hostesses.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.	$5.00
Miss Margaret A. Moore, D. C.	10.00
Miss Clare Graecen, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Anna Harmon, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude Lyons, D. C.	1.00
Miss Susan Blanche Whittemore, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. Josephine Nevins Keal, Mich.	25.00
Mrs. Anne T. Renshaw, D. C.	12.00
Mrs. Maude O'Rourke, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. Ruth M. Billikopf, Pa.	25.00
Miss Eleanor A. Calnan, Mass.	50.00
Miss Josephine A. Collins, Mass.	10.00
Mrs. Anne Archbold, D. C.	100.00
Miss Laura M. Berrien, D. C.	10.00
Miss Harriet A. Heppell, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Emma Rieger, Dunkirk, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Emma Goodman, Dunkirk, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. Mina S. Dye, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Madelia H. Tuttle, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace Clark, D. C.	25.00
Mrs. Katherine G. Halligan, Pa.	10.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.	500.00
Miss Marion May, N. Y.	100.00
Miss Evelyn Trent, Calif.	8.00
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Craig, D. C.	2.00
Miss Grace L. Willis, Pa.	3.00
Mrs. Alice F. Heitmuller, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Letitia F. Snow, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Mary V. Grice, Pa.	35.00
Miss Minnie Abbot, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. F. W. Hutchins, D. C.	1.00
Miss Frances Crosby, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Peck, D. C.	2.00
Miss Alice Baroni, N. Y.	40.00
Miss Marjorie Paul, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. George Barthelme, D. C.	1.00
Per New Jersey Branch: (New Jersey Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Charlotte Bohlin	.50
Mrs. Althea K. Morrison	.50
Mrs. Sadie A. Aspell	.50
Miss Rosina Silverhorn	.50
Mrs. Charles A. Wumpheimer	5.00
Mrs. Barbara Sharp	5.00
Miss Alice L. Lake, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Etta F. Bates, Mass.	5.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, D. C.	250.00

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to December 31, 1925, $1,316,915.75.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, December 31, 1925, to January 16, 1926:

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Rogers, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. Mary and Misses Louisa and Queenie Panck, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Jessie L. Collett, Pa.	10.00
Miss Louise Schmidt, Md.	5.00
Miss Fanny R. Smith, Ill.	5.00
Miss Emily F. Webster, Wis.	2.00
Miss Camelia Whitehurst, Md.	1.00
Mrs. H. F. Hall, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Georgia Warren Austin, Mich.	1.00
Miss Sara P. Grogan, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Hugh Connolly, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Rebecca Winsor, Pa.	100.00
Mrs. Linnie M. Broenstrup, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Gerrit S. Miller, D. C.	5.00
Miss Katherine Boyles, Fla.	5.00
Mrs. Genevieve Morrill Fuller, Mass.	10.00
Mrs. George Bouschbach, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Lionel Sutro, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Josephine Schnorr, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Agatha A. McGowan, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Conn.	3.00
Miss Emma V. McClayton, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Alan H. Harris, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Mabel Peters McNaughton, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Grace Henshaw, Mass.	10.00
Mrs. Avery Coonley, D. C.	300.00
Mrs. Ernest Horton, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. George Bodine, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Annie B. Balmer, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Elise T. Russian, Mich.	2.00
Miss Marion Alabaster, Calif.	2.00
Mrs. Jennie M. Otis, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Josephine L. Seabury, Me.	4.00
Mrs. H. E. Roantree, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Emma W. Holdren, W. Va.	10.00
Miss Evangeline Hathaway, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. S. T. Hughes, D. C.	1.00
Miss Hannah B. Locke, Me.	1.00
Mrs. M. H. L. Wilmarth, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. Russell Law, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Della D. Handman, Texas	5.00
Mrs. F. L. Woodward, Colo.	25.00
Miss Cornelia H. Hill	5.00
Miss Emma E. Elliott, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Margaret Chickering, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Marion Louise Kenney, Del.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, N. Y.	500.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Hermine Strouse, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. Eloise M. Knapp, Mass.	100.00
Lady Martha Elizabeth Lamph, D. C.	4.00
District of Columbia Branch	4.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	367.70
Telephone receipts	3.60
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions	8.00
Sale of copies of EQUAL RIGHTS	.50
Deposit on key	.50
Refund	8.15
Sale of Amendment seals	2.00
Christmas sale at National Headquarters	60.95
Dividend on American Telephone & Telegraph stock	11.25
Sale of tickets for mass-meeting	239.55
Sale of literature	1.16
Total amount received by National Headquarters	$3,359.36
Per Equal Rights Committee:	
Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md. $400.00	
Mrs. K. G. Halligan, Pa. 8.00	
Total receipts, Equal Rights Committee	408.00
Total receipts, December 31, 1925, to January 16, 1926	$3,767.36
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to January 16, 1926	$1,320,683.11

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